

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Aden, in "Araby the blest," yesterday, on his way to India.

Winter has set in in earnest in Quebec. Six inches of snow and good sleighing looks rather that way.

The decrease in the public debt for the past month, as officially announced, is \$4,069,016.69.

The New York papers tell about a "draw-back on sugar." That's nothing. There has been a fearful pull back on "asses all Summer."

Howard W. Glover, the musician and composer, died at his residence in New York on Friday, aged fifty-six. He leaves a widow and eleven children, and died in extreme poverty.

An old bachelor who did recently left a will dividing all his property equally among the surviving women who had refused him, "because," said he, "to them I owe all my earthly happiness."

President Grant yesterday, in reply to a deputation of clergymen, said that he did not regard his peace policy with regard to the Indians as a failure, and that it would not be abandoned while he held office. He'll fight it out on that line.

A woman hailing from New York was arrested at St. Albans on Saturday on the arrival of the Montreal train. She had four hundred yards of black silk on her person. We thought it took that much now a days to make the bunch behind.

Pitz Lee met an impromptu ovation at Ford's Hotel, in Richmond, the other night. The Norfolk Blues saw him, cheered him, mounted him on their shoulders and carried him round the room amid rounds of applause. The General had to retreat and retreat was afterwards serenaded by the Blues' band.

An extensive industry in France is the manufacture of a new kind of wall decoration, consisting of double sheets of glass, the inner surface of the under sheet being painted in oil color, in imitation of lapis lazuli, jasper, onyx, or some other costly stone. They are used like tiles, for walls, wainscots, ornamental pavements, cabinet furniture, &c.

THE SPARE BED.—The Albany Journal has the following: When I go to the country to visit my relatives, I find M. Quade, the judge, has a spare bed in his room. I remember how cold and grave-like the sheets are. I put off the visit as long as possible, solely on account of that spare bed. I don't like to tell that I had rather sleep on a pile of straw than on that spare bed, and so they know of my suffering. The spare bed is always as near a mile and a half from the rest of the beds as it can be put. It is either up stairs at the head of the hall or off the parlor. The parlor curtain has not been raised for weeks; I never think as I go in to see the judge's bed, and the bed is as square and true as if it had been made up to a carpenter's rule. No matter whether it be summer or winter, the bed is like ice, and it sinks down in a way to make one shiver. The sheets are slippery clean, the pillow slips are for once in a while clean, and the bed is stretched tight for once in a while. One sinks down until he is just in the hollow, and foot by foot the prim bedposts vanish from sight. He is worn out and sleepy, but he knows the rest of the family are so far away that no one could hear him if he should shout for an hour and this in his nervousness. He wonders if any one ever died in that room, and straightway he sees faces of dead persons, hears strange noises, and presently feels a chill galloping up and down his back. Did any one ever pass a comfortable night in a spare bed? No matter how many quilts and spreads covered him, he could not get warm, and if he accidently fell asleep it was to wake with a start under the impression that a dead man was piling his nose. It will be days and weeks before he recovers from the impression, and yet he must suffer in silence, because this spare bed was assigned him in token of esteem and affection.

"COME AND SEE ME."—A writer says: Never take "Come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnest unless it is accompanied with a date. Such an invitation amounts to nothing at all. If a lady or gentleman desires your company he or she will appoint a time for your visit. "Call on me when you can make it convenient." "Drop in as you are passing." "Make us a visit whenever you have an hour or two to spare," are social ambiguities by which men and women of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society must always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange, and heavy debts of gratitude that ought to be required in better coin are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly—plain, blunt, honest men sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "Come and see me," is a fool. He finds that the family circle he has dropped into by request is as ungenial as the Arctic circle, and he will probably leave it with a chilly feeling that will prevent him from venturing in the same high latitude again. But when a whole household, whom you know to be your friend, grasps you vigorously by the hand and says, "Come and dine with me to-day—dinner on the table at five o'clock—be sure to come—we shall expect you," you can take it as certain that your presence is warmly desired. It is pleasant always to make or receive a visit from a friend, but a nod on the street is all sufficient from a fashionable acquaintance.

HOME OF THE PRUSSIAN EMPEROR.—The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Boston, who recently visited the Emperor of Prussia's palace at Berlin, writes pleasantly about it, saying: "The Emperor does not seem to have anything he wishes to conceal. I spent a very interesting hour in passing through the palace, which is his constant city residence. It is not very grand, or even sumptuous; but enter it, and you at once feel that you are in the home of a soldier. It is almost as if it were a warlike every day. Old armor and new armor, fragments of shells, the mementoes of battles, models of the different kinds of soldiers in their appropriate uniforms, models of various guns, great relief maps of battle-fields and fortresses and fortresses—these are everywhere about. Almost all the pictures, too, are martial, battle scenes after battle scenes, some of older conflicts, others of the modern fights in which the Emperor himself is the conspicuous figure. I went into the Emperor's private study and library. I saw the chair in which he sits, the desk at which he writes, the pile of dispatches awaiting his attention, the books he uses, the papers fresh from his hands. It is manifestly a workman's place, this study. The grim old Emperor is evidently no idler. He keeps his hand on things. I am told that he is at his table regularly every morning at six. Well, no one can help honoring the fearless old fellow amidst such proofs of painstaking devotion to duty. Sixteen miles from Berlin is Potsdam, the favorite residence of King Frederick the Great. Here, too, is the present Emperor's summer palace. Well, there is many a country seat in America more splendid. I was most interested in this palace in the Emperor's sleeping room. It is utterly plain. His bed is but a single mattress upon a narrow and common bedstead."

COOKED MEAT FOR FOWLS.—Fowls, as well as dogs, become quarrelsome if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw it is rather harsh and crude, compared with the mild, natural diet of worms and grubs, which are, for the most part, soft and easily dissolved by digestion. Occasionally, for variety, a little meat may be given raw. Fish, when plenty, is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from the bones, and no mincing is required. Chandeliers' scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account, as well as many others, they are excellent.—The Poultry World.

At New York, yesterday, Judge Lawrence decided that persons, natives of that State, in the government employ at Washington, do not lose their residence or right to vote.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The mountains in Western Pennsylvania are covered with snow.

To-day (election day) is a legal holiday in New York.

An adjourned session of the Arkansas General Assembly convened at Little Rock, yesterday.

The Greek Church has sustained a loss in the death of Lycurgus, the Archbishop of Syria.

The wages of the five thousand operatives in Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., have been reduced twelve per cent.

G. V. Beveridge has ordered the First Regiment Illinois militia to be under arms, and to remain at the armory in Chicago to day.

The Spanish Government has declared quarantine against all vessels from the port of New Orleans on account of yellow fever.

A fire at Sherman, Texas, yesterday, destroyed several blocks of buildings, and was still raging at last accounts.

By the destruction of a factory at Preston, England, yesterday, two hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

A New York dispatch says the Russian police have succeeded in arresting some thirty Socialist workmen in a village near Moscow after a sharp resistance.

Advices from the Osage Indian Agency say that Agent Gibson has sent to Cheyenne for one hundred cavalry, and with that support expects to force the Indians into submission.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, who has been for several months under the care of a skillful oculist, at Yonkers, N. Y., has improved so far that she is daily expected to return to her home in Georgetown.

The new cable from Key West to Cuba is now completed. The old one has been repaired, thus restoring duplicate communications with Cuba, the West Indies and South America.

"Ellerslie," a beautiful country seat, containing 100 acres, two miles from Petersburg, Va., has been purchased for \$25,000 by a gentleman from New York, who contemplates making a stock farm of it. The place belonged to the estate of the late David Duval.

A young named Hannan, living in Coles county, Illinois, had a tooth drawn last week, and the hemorrhage was so excessive that he was unable to leave the dentist's office. All efforts to check the flow of blood failed, and he died on Saturday.

Miss Mary E. Van Waters, of Hamilton, Wis., who was nominated for County Superintendent of Schools, has declined to accept, saying that she was not consulted before the use of her name, and is neither capable nor desirous of filling the office.

The French iron-clad Magenta, which was destroyed by fire at Toulon, on Saturday, is a total loss. Several persons were slightly injured by the explosion on board, and two other vessels were set on fire but the flames were extinguished.

The eight men belonging to the crew of the American ship John Pascal, reported burned at sea, and who were detained at Plymouth, England, on suspicion of having fired or deserted from the ship, were released, yesterday, the underwriters' agents being satisfied as to the truth of their statement.

The severe storm in New England has caused the Merrimack, in New Hampshire, to rise several feet, and fears are entertained at Manchester for the safety of the river wall, which is of solid masonry, fifteen feet high and nearly half a mile long. About fifty feet of it has shown signs of giving way before the pressure.

Harry Ghuil deliberately shot and killed Joseph Smith, alias "Little Smith," in a Rochester, N. Y., saloon last night. There was a dispute about paying for drinks; Ghuil was sent for to settle it, and brought a revolver with him, and as soon as he crossed the threshold shot Smith dead, the ball going through the neck and spinal marrow. Ghuil was arrested.

THE BERKSHIRE HOGS.—The Berkshires were originally imported from England, where it was considered a large breed, but there are now two classes of Berkshires, called, respectively, Berkshires, and large Berkshires. The latter are not generally raised by American farmers, although the Berkshires proper often weigh enough to be classed as a large breed. When pure Berkshires were first imported into this country the complaint was made that they were not large enough, and Mr. A. B. Allen (a noted breeder twenty years ago) imported a boar, "Windsor Castle," which weighed, in good flesh, 800 pounds. But the smaller breed has always been the most popular by reason of their fatting qualities and early maturity. Mr. Harris says the Berkshires are now divided by English breeders into two kinds, a middle (not a large breed) and a small breed. In England the Berkshires are the most popular breed, their superiority consisting in hardness of constitution, prolificness, early maturity, and aptitude to fatten. In this country they are doubtless crossed with other breeds. We have seen Poland China and Berkshire crosses, by which a larger hog than the pure bred Berk was produced, but would not advise that course to be followed. The result would be, often, that otherwise, failure to secure an animal as good as either of those breeds.

LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Judge Brown decided on Saturday the case of John H. Marshall against Chas. Broseker, administrator of Frances Broseker, who had been heard several days before. The question of the liability of a married woman for debt and the right to sue at law her husband as her administrator for the debt of the wife was involved in the case. Mrs. Broseker had bought \$65 worth of meat from Mr. Marshall to sell again in market, being engaged in that business as a female sole trader. She died leaving property, but it was not shown that the property was acquired by her in business. Judge Brown decided the case against the plaintiff, Marshall. He said that if it had been in proof that Mrs. Broseker left assets acquired by her own labor, or business, it would have been liable for her debts to the amount of \$1,000, under the laws of this State, but there was no such evidence in this case. This judgment does not affect whatever right, if any, the plaintiff may have to proceed against the husband as such, and not as administrator.—Balt Sun.

AN ASPIRING TWO YEAR OLD.—The Troy Times says: "A day or two since one of our townsmen was engaged in painting the tin roof of his dwelling house. A sixteen-foot ladder stood against the house, the top of which projected about a foot and a half above the eaves. While busily engaged at work he was startled by hearing a childish voice say: 'Papa, me up high.' Looking up, to his horror and astonishment, he saw his little two year old boy standing on the eaves of the house, with one hand on a round of the ladder. For a moment he hesitated as to what he should do, but finally he spoke quietly to the boy, telling him to stay there and papa would come and get him. The boy obeyed, and the anxious father reached him, and taking him in his arms descended the ladder. He did not paint any more that morning. How the child managed to climb the ladder to the roof and then step off on the eaves and turn round and take hold of the ladder, all without falling, is a mystery."

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.

There was a large meeting of the Conservatives of the city at Sarepta Hall last night.

John B. Smoot, esq., County Superintendent of the Conservative party, after a few remarks explanatory of the importance of the election, introduced

George L. Simpson, esq., candidate for the House of Delegates. Though suffering from indisposition, Mr. Simpson said that he and his associate nominee, Captain Fowler, had thoroughly canvassed the county, and he believed that the Conservatives there were fully aroused to their duties and responsibilities. They had been untiring in their efforts to bear aloft the Conservative banner to a glorious victory, and those efforts would undoubtedly be crowned with success.

Captain W. H. Fowler was next introduced, and made his maiden speech before an Alexandria audience. He admitted that he suffered from embarrassment incident to the novel position in which he was placed, but, though unaccustomed to public speaking, he would endeavor to give utterance to his sentiments, and hoped his candor would supply the place of inexperience. He said that in the primary election, although there were worthy and honorable gentlemen with whom he had to compete for the honor of a nomination, yet he had received a majority of all the votes cast. In that friendly contest he had, within his own party, exerted his energies for mere personal success, but now as a standard bearer he labored for the triumph of the principles of the Conservative party.

[Applause.] He had struggled for the success of the cause; but he had thoroughly canvassed the county; he had sought to impress upon every one the necessity of maintaining the party organization, and if defeat should come he would feel that it was not because he had not earnestly struggled for success. The celebrated orator Demosthenes once said that the acquirement of an orator most necessary to success was action! action! action! What was necessary to success in politics was votes! votes! votes! Then let every man realize the importance of securing a Conservative victory and do his duty at the polls. [Applause.]

Judge Charles E. Sinclair, of Prince William, candidate for State Senator next addressed the meeting, and acquitted himself after the manner of the orators of the olden school. He began by saying that it was not his purpose to indulge his fancy, but to engage the attention of his hearers by the recital of practical facts of vital importance to the safety of their liberties. He then reviewed the misdeeds of the Radical party; discussed the origin and rise to power of Conservatism; illustrated the blessings it had conferred in saving the Commonwealth from the fate of sister States; exhibited the necessity of united action with the Democratic party of the northwest as a prelude to the great event of acquiring in the coming Presidential election the other end of the avenue in Washington.

Judge Sinclair's speech abounded with thrusts into the salient points of Radicalism, with lofty imagery clothed with the richest robes of rhetoric, making it impossible to give an adequate idea of the full force of what he said without a verbatim report. His style, action and language recalled the description of the famous orators: "Those ancient, Whose resistless eloquence, Welded at will the fierce democracy; Shook the arsenal and chattered over Greece To Macedon, and Art z'ezes' throne."

The speech lasted an hour and was vociferously applauded.

H. O. Claughton, esq., was next introduced. He referred to the attacks which had been made upon him, and announced, in severe terms the man who, having fought through the war had abandoned the principles of that glorious struggle and joined the forces of the oppressors of his late comrades. (This referred to T. Humphrey Brooks, of the Fairfax Farmer and News.) Mr. Claughton next read from a book containing the testimony taken before the reconstruction committee of Congress, and argued to show the malice of a certain witness who, he alleged, had given evidence damaging to the people of this district, simply because the people had preferred another candidate for Congress and that witness he said was Lewis McKelzie. Mr. Claughton went over the ground of the important events connected with the political history of Virginia during and since the war, and was particularly earnest in his treatment received by the people of the South at the hands of the invaders. He deprecated invidious distinctions between those who had gone away to fight the battles of the South and those who remained behind in Alexandria, and said the patriots of the one class implored them to make sacrifices as great as the other. He concluded his speech with an eloquent apostrophe to Alexandria, and said "happy, proud Alexandria, the temptations of earth could not seduce her patriots."

At the conclusion of Mr. Claughton's speech the meeting adjourned.

The Alexandria Band, which had been in attendance, and discoursed some astonishingly good music between the speeches, subsequently serenaded at the Tontine House, where Judge Sinclair and Edmund Burke, esq., made brief responses to calls made upon them.

BRIGANDS AND THEIR VICTIMS.—One of the great charms of brigandage is that it is a pursuit which probably less than any other tends to show life. Brigands are occasional, after a long career of plunder and violence, captured and destroyed, but we seldom hear of a brigand being actually killed while engaged in his occupations. They are, indeed, treated with a tenderness utterly unaccountable by their victims. A remarkable instance of this is afforded by the conduct of the passengers in a train on the Saratoga Railroad, who were the other day attacked by brigands between Tarrasa and Vila de Caballs. The robbers, according to the account of the affair given by the Diario, were five in number of whom three remained on the line while the two others collected from the passengers their money. There were about six hundred persons in the train, but they offered no resistance, fearing that the brigands were only a part of a large band near at hand. The flurry of the thieves was so great that they did not take the watches and jewels of many of their victims, but simply demanded their money. They, however, deprived some American seamen returning from an excursion to Monserrat of their baggage. The robbery took place at about a gunshot distance from the station of Tarrasa, and the train was stopped for half an hour. The sum carried off is estimated at over 5,000 francs. Really if six hundred railway passengers allow five thieves to walk off with their money they deserve to lose it, however intemperate the conduct of the five thieves may be.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The County Court of Orange sent, on Monday last, several of its citizens, at public expense, to Richmond. Balls Brooks, colored, charged with breaking &c., the mill house of Mr. Peyton Grymes, was sent to the penitentiary for three years. John Williams, colored, the convict, who, sometime since, broke open Mrs. Emory & Paulson's store at Madison Run, and stole many articles therefrom, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

FREIGHT CAR BURNED.—On Friday afternoon one of the freight cars in a train on the R. F. & P. R. R. took fire from one of the boxes on the axle, which had become heated and blazed up, setting the car on fire. The car was filled with sunbeams. The accident took place between Hanover junction and Milford. As soon as discovered the car was unhooked from the train and left, the fire having made such progress as to render all efforts to extinguish it futile.

BREWERY OF BALLER GIRLS.

Geo. J. Hoffman, son of a wealthy Fifth Avenue man, fell in love with a dancer in the "Black Crook" ballet, and when her engagement was at an end he followed her to London, and made love to her until his money was gone. He sent her home, and received money through Jay Cooke & Co. to provide for the girl and her child. He gave her \$275, with \$75 to pay for instruction in an art school. He paid her \$100 for the child, and drew \$50 to pay his own expenses home. He and an elder brother signed the drafts, but the latter in New York refused to accept them. Jay Cooke & Co. sued the sons for damages for drawing money without authority, and got damages. Last week they used the father in Brooklyn, on the ground that the money was advanced at his request, and the jury gave them a verdict of \$3,875.37.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effectual remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be obtained by dissolving and partially swallowing a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion or watering of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice of tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to a flute, when it is too dry.

DO NOT MARRY HIM.—An American lady says, don't marry a man who wears an eyeglass or tight boots with high heels, who curls his hair or mustache, who puts scent in his whiskers, or who wears four-button gloves, takes six and three quarters, and tells you so; who, if he is dark, wears a red cravat—if he be fair, a sky-blue one—there is no surer indication of a man's character than his necktie! Always look at that first—who has enameled visiting cards and a brilliant monogram, and who always wears a rosebud in his button-hole. Don't marry a man who keeps bull dogs; he is sure to be like them.

MARRIED.—At the residence of W. C. Davis, in Tucson, Pima county, Arizona, on Thursday, the 6th of October, 1879, by Justice Joseph Nougues, Mr. D. A. SANFORD, of Tucson, and Miss LOUISA BLAXTON, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Fredericksburg, Va.

On Tuesday, the 19th of October, by Rev. Barclay Robertson, at the residence of John Finley, esq., in Stafford county, Va., JOHN M. WALLACE to MILDRED A. FINES.

DIED.—At Richmond, September 14th, in the 4th year of her age, JANET GORDON, daughter of John S. and E. W. Knox.

BLACK ALPACAS AND PURE MOUNTAIN—Just received the best brands at popular prices. Also Black Cashmires, choice goods and very cheap.

D. F. BRASHEAR, No. 101 King st.

NOTICE.—I have this day received a large supply of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER, and BOSCH'S GERMAN SYRUP—Aguo Conquerer. Also some sample bottles.

W. F. CRIGHTON, 85 King street.

12 BBLs RAW AND BOILED LINED OIL, and 400 lbs Lewis' Pure White Lead, in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at lowest market rates.

JANNEY & CO., No. 101 King st.

THORN'S INFALLIBLE OINTMENT, for the cure of Erysipelas, Scalds, Tetter, Ring Worms or any other eruption of the skin. Just received another supply at

WARFIELD & HALLS, No. 101 King st.

PAKIS GREEN, the popular article for the destruction of the potato bug. We have just received a large supply direct from the factory. For sale by

E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO., No. 101 King st.

CADET CLOTH.—CADET CLOTH: I have just received a supply of CADET CLOTH, and can now furnish suits at the shortest notice. [cut 18] D. F. WITMER CO., No. 101 King st.

FLOOR STAIN.—We have just prepared by a new recipe a superior stain for wood, for floors, which we offer to our customers by the pint or gallon at very reasonable rates.

JANNEY & CO., No. 101 King st.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! We have just received a new line of the above goods. FERGUSON & BRO., No. 101 King st.

1000 LBS GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, in mats, just received and for sale by

GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, No. 101 King st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, from 6x8 to 24x36, in large stock and for sale by the box or single light.

JANNEY & CO., No. 101 King st.

FOR PICKLES.—Strictly pure Cider Vinegar and fresh Spices.

G. W. M. RAMSAY, No. 101 King and St. Asaph streets.

JANNEY'S NEW PROCESS FAMILY FLOUR received to-day by

J. C. & E. MILBURN, No. 101 King st.

APPLE AND PEACH PARERS, CORNERS AND SLICKERS, at 88 King street, corner of Royal street, wholesale and retail.

J. T. CRIGHTON & SON, No. 101 King st.

Sliced Ham, Chipped Beef and a full assortment of Cuts Bacon kept by

W. A. JOHNSON, 44 cor. Pitt and Queen streets.

SPICES—Grain and Ground Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Mace and Ginger, constantly on hand at

DAVEY & HARMON'S, Cor. Prince and Royal streets.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Ready mixed Aerial Paint and Roofing Paint, a large stock in store and for sale at lowest rates by

E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO., No. 101 King st.

FRESH LOUDOUN COUNTY BUTTER received weekly, and FRESH EGGS always on hand by

W. A. JOHNSON, 44 cor. Pitt and Queen streets.

PICKLES.—New Cucumber, English Mixed and Chow Chow, at

DAVEY & HARMON'S, Cor. Prince and Royal streets.

TEAS—Gunpowder, Oolong, Japan and English Breakfast Teas for sale by

W. A. JOHNSON, 44 cor. Pitt and Queen st.

PEARL HOMINY, Breakfast food, Breakfast Food, Corn Starch, Graham Flour and Oats Meal, for sale by

GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, No. 101 King st.

ANOTHER LOT OF SMALL HAMS, Maryland brand, just received by

J. C. & E. MILBURN, No. 101 King st.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 2.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. In Wheat there was some activity, with offerings of 10-3 bushels of red, which sold at 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 132, 133 and 135, as to quality, from ordinary to very good. Offerings of 784 bushels of mixed Corn, some small lots of yellow, the former selling at 75, 79 and 80 for fair to prime, and the latter at 75. Sales of Rye 75 and 80. Oats at 45. Small sales of Buckwheat at 30. Bar Corn sold at \$2.75 per barrel.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The anthracite coal production is weekly quite large, and for the week ending on the 28th ultimo, as reported by the Miners' Journal, foots a tonnage of 52,669 tons, against 567,451 tons the week previous, an increase of 15,188 tons. The tonnage for the week ending on the 30th ult. will be still larger, and probably the largest of the year. The Reading Railroad, it is expected, will report over 20,000 tons for that week. The anthracite tonnage for the year up to the 23d ult. was 16,708,081 tons, against 16,907,787 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 200,000 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 52,669 tons, and for the year 3,244,099 tons, making a total of 44,913,188 tons for the year, against 44,913,305 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 37,555 tons. It is believed that the total tonnage of coal for the month of October will be the largest of the year, though not so large as in October last year, which was nearly 900,000 tons. A slackening off in production hereafter to the end of the year is probable, unless there shall be an unexpected revival in the iron trade.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 2. Sun rose.....6 20 | Moon sets.....7 40 Sun sets.....5 1 | High water.....9 00

ARRIVED.—Steamship E C Knight, New York, to P B Hoos. Schrs A H Edwards, Philadelphia, and E P Funnell, Snow Hill, for Washington.

SAILED.—Steamer J W Thompson, Currioman, by F A Reed. Steamer Pilot Boy, Currioman, by Shinn & Co. Schrs D M Anthony, Jesse Murdoch and T N Stone, from Georgetown. Schrs Oliver Ames, Providence, by American Coal Co. Schrs Forward, Havre de Grace, by Wm A. Smoot.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Utility, for this port, cleared at New London 20th. Schrs J A Pharo, hence, at New York 20th. Schrs V L Hickman, hence, at Boston 30th. Schrs Adeline Watson, hence, at Boston 30th. Schrs Eliza, both of New York, hence, at Boston 20th. Schrs J B Hill, for this port, cleared at Boston 20th. Schrs J V Wellington, for this port, cleared at Boston 29th.

CANAL COMMERCE.—Arrived: Boats American Flag, H Delfield, W Doerner, M Kasey, W E Bell and G E Porter, to American Coal & B Spencer, James H Harris, T H Boyd and K J Crowley, to George's Creek Coal and Iron Co. Departed: Boats J H Stickey, R S Grant, R Bender, A S Wingham, James Dayton, Ed Buyer, M D Corse and A Main, for Cumberland.

RADICALISM, No. 1.—I have a neighbor by the name of John Smith. Mr. Smith is an excellent citizen, intelligent, kind, obliging and deserving of the esteem and confidence of all. In politics he is a Conservative, and if there is a name in the political calendar that he despises it is the name Radical. In a fit of passion and unguarded moment, I should call him a Radical, a villain, a scoundrel, a prompt and sincere apology for the insult would secure his forgiveness and a return of friendship, but if I should call him a "radical" no apology would atone for the disgrace of being classed with a party known by such an infamous name. All he knows about radicalism is the information which he has gathered from his Conservative party papers, and the name is odious to him because he has been so instructed. He has not even consulted Webster's dictionary to find out the definition of the word radicalism. It has never occurred to him that there is a godly radicalism, as well as a satanic; that radicalism is a noble, benevolent, economical and pious radicalism, and also a wicked, extravagant and destructive radicalism. It has never occurred to neighbor Smith that George Washington was a radical in the full sense of the word by volunteering to overthrow the monarchial power and establish a republic; and that J. Florence Davidson, a high and noble radical in his efforts to overthrow the same republic and establish a separate and independent Southern confederacy. The former was a noble and successful experiment of radicalism; the latter was a failure, and its quality I will leave for the reader to perfect in his own mind.

In discussing this question of radicalism I intend to take high grounds in its defense; I shall contend that the Almighty Creator of all things was the author of radicalism; that radicalism was as clearly defined a principle in the works of creation as was the creation of heaven and earth, the sun, moon and stars, and that the Creator informs us that "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep." That is to say, the earth was in a conservative state, and before it could become a progressive state, some great radical change must take place, and now the beautiful and great practical results of radicalism are made manifest: "And God said, Let there be light, and there was light;" a glorious transformation from conservative darkness to radical light.

Before we proceed further with the subject let us examine Webster, and get the true definition of the two words under discussion. "Conservatism" is the desire and effort of preserving what is established. "Radicalism" the doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government, by overturning and changing the present state of things. The desire and effort of "conservatism" to preserve what is established" would have kept the world "without form and void, and darkness on the face of the deep" for all time and eternity. It was "radical reform," an "overturning and changing the present state of things," that transformed this earth from void and